CHILL

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE MEDIATION OF THE

UNITED STATES CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTED.

The President's message delivered at the opening of Congress on the 1st inst., has just been received, and

we have time merely to refer to a few of its most import-

Peru was asked to take part in these treaties, but from transient circumstances was prevented. Negotiations are going on for a postal arrangement with Great Britain, which Americans truly hope will be followed with one with the United States, as the greatest confusion exists in the postage and quick delivery of the mails.

The revenue of 1866, compared with that of the preceding year, shows a falling off which does not amount to \$100,000. The blockade of Valparaiso and the consequent free importation of foreign goods, which produced a decrease of more than \$700,000 in the Custom-House receipts, would have made the falling off alluded to much greater, had it not been for the compensation offered by the natural augmentation in the produce of the other branches of revenue.

In the present year Chili has raised a loan in London, of the nominal amount of \$2,000,000 sterling, the net product

assure an easy position to the public treasury for some time.

Affected by the blighting influence of war, commerce was, last year, in an unsatisfactory state. Imports had diminished, and experts had only increased by \$1,000,000. At the present moment, circumstances have happily com-pletely changed. Exports have taken a development unknown in this country, and the increase of imports shows itself in the increased receipts at the Custom-Houses.

Through the friendly mediation of France an exchange of prisoners with Spain has been arranged, and the vessel

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Bank in the Republic is progressing favorably. The port from the Consulado de Comercia had been conclude

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI-POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH HONDURAS-THE LAND TAX-THE GOVERNOR

Since the departure of the mail steamer on the 9th

nst., there have been few arrivals of any importance

and there is, therefore, a very considerable scarcity of foreign news to communicate. The West Indies and Pa-cific steamer Bolivar, from Liverpool, last Port-an-Prince,

arrived at Kingston on the afternoon of Sunday, the 9th of June. Everything was quiet in Hayti, and Salnave

was still "Dictator-General," Soulouque was momen

was still "Dictator-General," Soulouque was momentarily expected, but had not arrived when the Bolivar left. Business was very dull, and everybody was anxiously awaiting a settlement of the Government and a restoration of public order. The Rev. Mr. Bird, the Wesleyan minister at Port-au-Prince, had prepared and forwarded an address to the Haytien Assembly. A correspondent of The Janusica Gleiner, in writing of Hayti and ex-President Geffrard, says: "Geffrard was doubtless a man of ability, but to conclude, from his fall, that his people were unable to appreciate him is a decided mistake. His fall was upon the principle that we reap what we sow."

Postal communication with Honduras is no longer by way of Havana, the Government of that colony having arranged with an American company to run a monthly steamer between Balize and New-Orleans. Communica-therefore for Honduras must be marked "via New-

The news that several estates in Cuba had commence

YELLOW FEVER IN JAMAICA.

Washington, July 5.—Our Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, under date of June 8, reports that yellow fever prevails at this port as an epidemic, and in a very malig mant form. At least 25 per cent of those attacked have died, but the disease is mostly confined to persons un-

THE HEALTH OF MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—The morning press denounce as false the statement telegraphed by Col. Palmer's Eureau in reference to the wholesale deaths of negroes by cholera. The Appeal says Col. Palmer received his information from a negro doctor and a policeman. It seems there were but few cases, and nothing like the number stated. The city is now unusually healthy for the season.

NEW-ORLEANS. July 5.—The Red Bank levee, in Front of Alexandria, I.a., cave way on the night of Friday, June 28, flooding the lower portion of the town, but the break was promidly repaired by the citizens. On the hight of the let the levee again broke, and a dispatch from the restates that the only chance of escape from serious overflow is by the fall of the river.

imposition of a land-tax again, and increased taxa-

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 15, 1867.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Santiago, June 3, 1867.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 4-Evening.-The English Govern ent authorities have postponed the grand review, thich was to take place at Hyde Park, on account of he execution of Maximilian.

LONDON, July 4 .- Afternoon-The Fenian prisoners, surke, Doran, Macafferty, McClure, and others have een brought from Ireland to England.

MANCHESTER, July 5 .- The distinguished Amercan, William Lloyd Garrison, was entertained tolay at a dinner given in his honor by his friends and almirers in this city.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 5.-The Fenian leader, alleged to be Jen. Halpin, formerly secretary of one of the Fenian organizations in America, has been arrested in the

Paris, July 4-Evening.-Lord Lyons has entered apon the duties of his office as Embassador of her Britannic Majesty to the Court of Napoleon the Third, in the place of Lord Cowley.

July 5.-The French Government has granted a concession to the new Franco-American Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay a submarine cable from Brest to some point on the American coast.

AUSTRIA.

VIENA, July 4-Evening.-The Imperial Court of Austria has gone into mourning for the death of Maximilian.

FLORENCE, July 4-Afternoon.-The Italian Minister of Finance has resigned his portfolio.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

LONDON, July 5-Evening .- All the courts of to rope have adopted mourning for the death of Maxlian. The recall of the British Legation from the of Mexico, and the suspension of diplomatic rens between Great Britain and the Government lexico, are seriously proposed.

RIS, July 5-Evening.-The Moniteur to-day has in article expressing its detestation of the murder faximilian. In the Senate and Corps Legislatif, b-day, speeches were made denouncing the execution a crime against civilization. Orders have been ert out suspending from their functions all the French Consuls in the Mexican Republic. All festivities in this city have ceased, and all the pre-parations for forthcoming fetes have been abandoned, set of respect for the memory of the ill-fated

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 5-Neon.—Consols for money, 934; United Rates Five-Twenty bonds, 722; Illinois Central Railway

hares, 701; Eric Railway shares, 44.

Afternoon.—Consols declined i, and are now quoted at 131; Eric Railway shares have advanced i, and the quolation now is 441; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 721; illinois Central Railway shares, 792. Evening.—Consols closed at 942, for money. American

ecurities closed at the following rates; Five-Twenty bonds, 722; Illinois Central Railway shares, 792; Erie

FRANKFORT, July 5-Evening.-United States bonds Mosed at 771 for the issue of 1862.

Laverroot, July 5-Noon.-Cotton-estimated sales to flay, 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10jd.; Middling Orleans, 11d. The sales for the week foot up 54,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales was for export, and 2,000 on speculation. Stock in port, 738,600 bales, of which 386,000 bales are Corn, 37/3 for New. California American. Corn, 37/3 for New California Wheat, 13/9. Barley, 4/10. Oats, 3/9. Peas, 38/6 Pork. 75/. Beef, 135/. Lard, 47/9. Bacon, 42/. Cheese, 11/. Pot Ashes, 31/6.] Rosin—Common, 6/9; Fine, 12/. Spirits of Turpentine, 30/. Spirits Petroleum, 8d.; Ro-

fined, 1/1. Tallow, 44/. Clover Seed, 41/. Afternoon.-The Cotton market is without change. In the Breadstuffs market, Peas have advanced 3d., and Barley 1d. since the noon report. Wheat, Corn, and Oats are without change. There is no change in the Provision fined at 1/2. Other articles are without alteration.

Evening.-The Cotton market closed unchanged in tone or prices. The following are the last authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 10id.; Middling Orleans, 11d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. Barley has advanced to 5/ ₹ 60 B. Peas have advanced to 39/ ₽ quarter. Corn steady at 37/3 for New Mixed Western. Wheat—White California, 13/2 ₽ cental. Oats, 3/9 ₽ 45 E Beef closed 1/ better ; Extra Prime Mess quoted at 136/ P bbl. Eacon has advanced 6d., and closed at 42/6 for Cum-berland Cut Middles. Lard, 3d. lower; sales at 47/6 for American. Rosin-Common has declined to 6/6; Fine closed from st ad Province Turpentine, 30/. Petroleum at 9d. P gallon for Spirits, and 1/2 for Refined. Tallow, 44 Fowt.
LONDON, July 5-Noon.—No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar,

25/6. Scotch Fig Iron, 53/. Calcutta Linseed, 64/. Lin-seed Cakes, £9 15/. Linseed Oil, £41 10/. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm O!I, £122.

LONDON, July 5-Noon.-Linseed Cakes have decline 1/6 since noon, and are now quoted at £9 12s. 6d. There

is no change to note in the prices of other articles. Evening.-The weather is reported favorable for crop Sugar, 25/6 for D. S. Linseed Cakes, £9 12s. 6d. Other ar

ticles unchanged.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg 23d of June, arrived here yesterday. She did not touch at Southampton. We have, therefore, no later European papers than by the previous arrivals.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER RISING SAR-\$817,270 IN TREASURE.

The steamship Rising Star, Commander Gray, eight days from Aspinwall, arrived at this port on Thursday, bringing merchandise, passengers, &c., to F. R. Baby. The following is her specie list:

The imposition of a land-tax again, and increased taxation, is driving the owners of land and other freehold property in Jamaica to sell. The Gleaner and De Cordova's Advertising Sheet has within the past few weeks published no less than 30 advertisements of properties for sale. I believe land at this moment can be obtained for a mere song. In Metcalf it is being exchanged for pigs and paultry, and in consequence the black and colored population are becoming the land owners.

Mr. Hider has been directed by his Excellency to proceed to Morant Bay to investigate the conduct of the Collector of Dues there, who has been charged by the negroes with having acted with unnecessary severity toward them in the collection of taxes. These inquiries are only instituted with a view to satisfy the negro that his complaint meets with the Governor's attention; but while this policy does good one way, it is very injurious in another. 15,000 00 Wells, Fargo & Co. \$5,500 00 700 00

SOUTH AMERICA.

\$817,270 GI

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA. The Panama Herald of the 23d ultimo says; The Panama Herald of the 23d ultimo says; "The news brought by the Colombian war-steamer Bohvar, which arrived here on the 18th, is highly important. The intelligence published in The Star and Herald on the 18th, of the arrest of President Mesquer a at Bogota, is officially confirmed in the address of Don Eliseo Payan, President of the State of Cauca, in which he says: "On the 25th of May, at two o'clock in the morning, Gen. Santos Acosta, General-in-Chief of the army of the Colombian Union, and second Designado for exercising the national Executive Power, presented himself in the Government Palace and notified the Grand General, President Mosquera, that he was a prisoner in the name of the Republic. This was done with the approval of the national army, and in consequence Gen. Acosta has taken charge of the Executive, naming Gen. José Hilario Lopez General-in-chief of the Army.

The news that several estates in Cuba had commenced the experiment of working with free labor, has created no little interest in Jamaica, and information on this point is anxiously sought for. The news too, that Spain has opened all her perts for Cuban sugars, duty free, is startling in Jamaica. The press have taken it up and called on England to confer a similar boon on her colonies.

The weather continues oppressively hot; showers have fallen in the mountain districts, but Kingston is very dry. There is a good deal of yellow fever about, and it does not appear to be confined to Europeans, for even natives, who have never been off the i-land, have fallen a prey to it. Dr. Davis, the Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, died on the 9th inst.; the Captain of the bark Banshee, on Monday, the 10th inst.; and the Captain of the brigantine Red-Jacket on Tuesday, the 11th inst. Medical men of long experience in the country anticipate it in the form of an epidemic. Typhus fever is prevalent on the north side of the island, particularly in the Parish of St. Ann. Otherwise, the country is healthy. naming Gen. José Hilario Lopez General-in-ciner of the Army.
"In consequence, Cauca and other States, so far as beard from, have conformed to she new regime, nor are say of them likely to make any further demonstration in favor of the Mosquera revolution except Bolivar, which will no doubt also give way as soon as the intelligence of Mosquera's being deposed is received."

By way of Valparaiso we learn that the allies, after an ineffectual bombardment of the Paraguayan forters of Curapairi, had definitely abandoned their position and retreated down the river to Exters Bellaco.

The choiers continued its ravages in Rosario. No less than two hundred cases occurred in one day. The anthorities were countenancing intoxication as the best preventive against the disease.

The Litta correspondent of The Panama Mercantile Gazele says: "The most important item of news I have this time to communicate is the sudden and nnexpected seath of Gen. Castilla, the head and front of the revolution against President Prado's Government. On the 20th of May this event happened which, however deplorable in itself, has saved the country from the horrors of civil war for the present. Castilla was on his way Tarapaca to Arica in command of his troops when he was thrown from his horse. Although heavily shaken by the fall, he did not immediately deast from pushing on; but on the

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867.

and the was so unwell as to be unable to proceed. He ordered his two generals, Bengolea and Guiterrez, to hurry on with all the forces at his command towerds Arices, and occupy the place, promising to follow them as soot sas he felt a little better. A few hours after their departure the poor eld warrior breathed his last at the Haclenda of Tebblebe in his native province of Tarapaca. Almost smullaneously with the death of their leader, the revolutionary troops assaulted and carried the city of Arica. Sorrow at his death is universally expressed by all classes of the people in this city. Castilla's former services his country are not forgotten, and his name is a bousehold word, beloved in every homestead. As soon as his death become known all the revolutionary forces in occupation of Arica surrendered to the Government troops, and thus the insurrection, of which Castilla was the sole and guiding spirit, has come to a summary end.

"It may not be out of the way to mention that a revolutionary movement was concerted in Lima previous to the uwes of Castilla's death. The object was to serize the Chartel of Santa Catalina and get possession of all the military stores and the stronghold of Lima. Two regiments, the artillery and grenaders, were said to be brought over and these were to attack both houses of Congress and the Government palace. The authreak was to commence on Monday hast at noon, but the whole plot was known to the Government palace. The authreak was to commence on Monday hast at noon, but the whole plot was known to the Government hours before the appended time, and was easily frustrated. The principals have all been arrested and exiled the Amazon Rive.

"The new Ministry formed by President Frado is as follows: Ministers of the Interior, Don Pedro Jose Saavedia; Yas, Tou M. Pio Cornejo.

"The new Ministry formed by President Frado is as follows: Ministers of the Interior, Don Pedro Jose Saavedia; Yas, Tou M. Pio Cornejo.

"The new Ministry formed by President Frado is as follows: Ministers of the Inter 23, 1867.

Be it enacted, dc., That the Board of Registration provided for m said act shall have power, and it shall be their duty before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain whether such person is entitled to be registered under such act; and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered unless said Board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such Board shall have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such Board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration.

SECTION 2. That the Ward officer, in the oath set forth in said act, shall be construed to include every person

Section 2. That the Ward officer, in the oath set forth in said act, shall be construed to include every person who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, other than Senators, members of Congress, and members of the Legislatures of the States. And no person shall be entitled to be registered, or if registered, shall be entitled to vote under said act, or the act to which said act is supplemental unless the requirements of said oath and of said act as herein construed and amended shall be fulfilled, and no superintendents of election under said acts, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, upon the challenge of a registered voter summoned to decide upon said facts and information as made to appear to them whether the said person offering to vote, and so challenged is entitled, under the provision of said acts and this act to vote, and to receive or reject his vote accordingly. ceive or reject his vote accordingly.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. L.) offered the following reso

ution:
Resolved, That the business of the session should be specified to removing the obstructions which have been of Resolved. That the business of the session should be confined to removing the obstructions which have been, or are likely to be placed in the way of the fair execution of the acts of Reconstruction, heretofore adopted by Congress; to giving to said acts the scope intended by Congress when the same were passed, and that further bgislation at this session on the subject of Reconstruction, or on other subjects, is not expedient.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) suggested that the word "should" had better be stricken out.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) asked if the Senator desired to press the adoption of that resolution to-day.

Mr. ANTHONY said he desired its present ensideration.

Mr. SUMNER said he would not object to is presen consideration, because he would not object to be present any barriers in its way; but, at the proper time, he would have something to say on it.

The CifalR—The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

we have time merely to refer to a few of its most important points. The mediation of France and England for a permanent peace could not be accepted, as it did not meet the requirements deemed necessary by the allies, but for an indefinite truce negotiations are still going on. While the proposals for a Congress at Washington by the United States to settle the difficulties between Spain and the Allied Republics more acceptable to Peru, Chili saw grave errors to such a Congress, and so as not to interrupt the good feeling existing between the two countries, she sent her Minister of Foreign Affairs to Peru, who, in conference with her Cabinet, effected a complete unison between the views and determinations of the two Republics. With these, the mediation of the United States has been accepted as exceptions which are conciliatory, but still a safeguard to the legitimate interests of the Allies.

The relations between Chili and Peru are of the most satisfactory character.

The treaty of boundaries between Chili and Bolivia have begin ratified by the contracting parties, and exchange of these ratifications has given force to a treaty which destroys every germ of discord in the mutual relations of the two States.

The treaties recently signed at Lima by the Minister of Chili, Bolivia, and Eenador, will shortly be submitted to Congress. The establishment of free trade by the suppression of custom-house dues, and in general the tightening and strengthening of all the tes of intercourse between the contracting republics, are the essential nims and objects of these treaties.

Peru was asked to take part in these treaties, but from transient circumstances was prevented. Negotiations are going on for a postal arrangement with Great Eritain, on. Mr. SUMNER—Before a resolution so open tocriticism

tien.

Mr. SUMNER—Before a resolution so open to rriticism, so doubtful in point of order, and so plainly contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, is brought under consideration, I think the Senator who brought it forward should enlighten us with regard to its object and the reasons in justification of so extraordinary a proposition. I repeal to our friend to be good enough to let us know his reasons for such a proposition.

Mr. ANTHONY supposed the reason was so evident that no explanation was necessary. At the first session of the XLth Congress a resolution was passed which contemplated a session in July, provided Smators and Representatives, acting upon their individual judgment, should come here in sufficient numbers to form a quorum; and, in the event a quorum was not present, both Houses should then adjourn without day. A queerun would not have assembled had it not been evident that some amendment was necessary to the Reconstruction bill. He (Anthony) did not state this as an opinion of his own, but as an actual fact, which he had learned in conversation with Senators. He believed Congress was here in obedience to the public sentiment—public sentiment demanded that there should be, and not what it had been construct by the Attorney-General. Whether that construction was perfectly fair, or merely technical, he (Anthony) not being a lawyer, would sot say; but he would say that it was not the construction which Congress to meet for this purpose, requires that it should confine itself to that business.

Mr. SUMNER said he was unable to learn from Mr. An-

thony's remarks any summer as a substitute for that such a resolution. He offered as a substitute for that resolution the following:

"Resolved, That the Senate will proceed, under its rules, to the dispatch of the public business requiring attention, and to this end all petitions and bills will be referred for consideration to the apprepriate Committees, without undertaking in advance, to limit the action of Congress to any special subject, and leny a hearing on all other sublects."

Cohereas to any spectra singlet, and the subjects all other subjects."

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to address the Senate at length upon this resolution. He contended that there were several important subjects demanding attention. First, there were the Indian difficulties, which required great the subject in the there were the Indian difficulties, which required great attention. Then there were two very important treaties—one with South America, and one with Russin—which had recently been concluded, and which required appropriations of money to cirry them into effect.

Mr. ANTHONY shall the Senate could not originate an appropriation bill, and the House had adopted a resolution not to consider anything but reconstruction measures.

Mr. SUMNER said the lenate could organize such a bill as would be required in this case. It had often done so, but more important than any other subject was the bill for universal suffrage, designed especially to protect the freednen in Maryland and Kentucky.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep. Lansas), did not think it would be wise to pass Mr. Anthony's resolution, at though he was not in favor of entering into general legislation. It was not known what emergency might arise while Congress was in session.

be wise to pass Mr. Anthony's resolution, although he was not in layor of entering into general legislation. It was not known what sucregney might arise while Congress was in session.

Mr. YATES (Rep., IL) desired to say that he did not wish his vote in favor of Mr. Anthony's resolution to be considered as indicating opposition to universal suffrage or other necessary legislation, but he did not think it well to proceed with thit subject now. Congress met for a particular object, andhe, was in favor of confining its attention to it at the present session.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Miss.) said he this morning called upon the Secretary of Wir and, in coversation with that officer, learned that three would be no necessity whatever for legislation desirned to affect the War Department, except a single mitter which the Secretary would send in on Monday, and that was an appropriation to carry out the Reconstrution net in the Southern States. Mr. SUMNER again took the floor in opposition to Mr. Anthony's resolution; he urged the pissage of the suffrace bill to carry qual rights into Maryland, Kentucky, Connecticut, Penisylvania, and Ohio, and all other States. It was uscless to assert that there was a republican form of government where suffage was kenied to men on account of color.

Mr. ROSS (Rep., Kansis) while agreeing with he general proposition that nothing not absolutely necessary should be taken up, he was opposed to Mr. Anthony's resolution, because he believed it necessary thas end elegislation should be manurated to queil the lidina disturbances in the West. A great many thing were required to be done-without the concurrence of Ongress.

Mr. TIPTON (Rep., Nebraska), spoke of the necessity he would prevent any army officers from going west of the Missouri River; he would offer a premium for avage industry forces on the frontiers.

Mr. WILSON was sorry to hear Mr. Tipton seaking of officing a reward for Indian scalps; he did to believe such languagesfit to be used in this Christian country; it created the impression

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. 1.)—Instressorable refers only to legislative business.

Mr. SUMNER—This is legislative business.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., lowa) said that Mr. Authny's resolution would not prevent the Senate from ading upon business coming here from the House; it only eferred to such as originated in the Senate. As to the resolution of thanks, he thought Gen. Sheridan would apreciate it more highly if it was properly considered in Committee of this body than if it was pushed through the Snate without such consideration.

ont such consideration.

Mr. ANTHONY asked leave, which was ranted, to
meet the word "legislative" before the word business,"

in his posolution.

Mr. EUCKALEW (Dem., Penn.) conclude that the resolution concerning Gen. Sheridan was mrely a concurrent resolution not requiring the signaare of the President, and not of a legislative character.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) while indoring the Administration of Gen. Sheridan, did not thik it really fair to single him out for such a complimentwhile there was reason to believe that the commandingGenerals in other departments had been equally faithful in the execution of their duties. He thought the Scate ought to wait and consider this point before passingthe resolution.

wait and consider this point beaute passangue resolution.

Mr. THAYER said there was great necesity for legislation on the subject of Indian Affairs. He vanted Congress to legislate for the removal of the hidan tribes further West.

The motion to postpone Mr. Anthony's reolution and take up that rendering thanks to Gen. Sherban, was disagreed to.

take up that rendering thanks to Gen. Sherhan, was disagreed to.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) said he had ome here in favor of general legislation, but he and is political friends had consulted on the subject, and greed otherwise, and he would act under this agreement. The question was then taken on Mr. Summer's substitute for Mr. Anthony's resolution, and it was diagreed to-Yeas 6, Nays 26. Messrs. Chandler, Ross. Summer, Thayer, Triton, and Wade voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HOSS moved to amend Mr. Anthony's esolution by excepting such legislation as may be necessar to preserve the peace upon the Western frontiers.

In the course of debate on this apendment. Mr. FESSENDEN said this subject had been discussed in a consultation of the Republican Senator, and it was understood that the whole matter was settle there. He thought the minority, who were defeated inthat consultation, should not carry their warfare into the Senate.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., lown) said that fats had been brought to light since the Republican caucas was held

which were not known on Wednesday last, or spoken of in the caucus. He believed it would be wise and prudent to make this exception called for by Mr. Ross's amend-

ment.

Mr. CONKLING could not see the practical importance of the amendment, when the same majority necessary to pass a bill could rescind the resolution itself. If a majority of the Senate favored a bill for the defense of the frontier, that majority could rescind the resolution and

frontier, that majority could rescind the resolution and pass their bill.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.), in the course of a few remarks on this subject, said the Indian troubles would cost the Government two or three hundred millions before they were ended. He had projected nothing in his own mind to stop this war. In his opinion it would cost as much as the war of 1812. He believed it would be wise to send a Corimission to treat with the Indians.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) said ne could not, under any circumstances, vote for Mr. Anthony's resolution. It destroyed the character of the Senate—it denied him the right to offer a petition. He was in favor of the amendment of Mr. Ross.

ment of Mr. Ross.

Mr. THAYER said the Indian hostilities originated in
the opposition of the Indians to the Pacific Railroad. He
denied that the American people were the aggressors in

these difficulties.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) alluded to a recent report by
a committee of the Senate on the subject of Indian affairs,
in which it is alleged that the whites are generally the

aggressors in these difficulties.

Mr. THAYER said the report was not correct, but must have been based on false information.

Mr. FOWLER (Rep., Tenn.) argued in favor of the amendment of Mr. Ross, and against the resolution of Mr. Author.

amendment of Mr. Ross, and against the resolution of Mr. Anthony.

Mr. WADE (Rep., O.) said the passage of this resolution would make a dangerous precedent for the future; it proposed a dangerous insitation of the prerogative of the Senate; he hoped the Senate would pass no such resolution. As a matter of economy of time it would affect nothing, for it would take longer to discuss the question whether a particular bill related to reconstruction than to discuss the merita of the bill itself.

Mr. FESSENDEN said what he objected to most was that Senators should go into a consultation and agree to be bound by its results, and falling to accomplish what they wanted, then should come into the Senate and say that their conscience would not let them be bound by the decision of that consultation.

did not know before the caucus met what it was to held for, he knew before it adjourned, and he knew wi e was voting for and against propositions brought before hat cancus. Mr. SUMNER said that in the caucus, after the result

Mr. SUMNER said that in the caucus, after the result had been reached, he declared that he would not be bound by it, and that Mr. Fessenden then made a semark which he (Mr. Sumner) would not quote now.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I said you should not have voted at all if you were not willing to be bound by the result of

the vote.

Mr. SUMNER—And my reply was: "I am a Senator of he United States."
Mr. FESSENDEN—I did not hear that.
Mr. SUMNER—Level it

Mr. SUMNER—I said it, nevertheless, and what did I lean by it! I meant that, I could not be bound by any ach decision; that my duty as a Senator would not al-Mr. FESSENDEN said what he complained of was that

MI. FESSENDEN said what he complained of was that Mr. Summer not only took part in debate in the caucus, but voted, and then, when he found himself in the minority, declared that he was not bound by the majority. Mr. SUMNER—Vote or not vote, it makes no difference. I feit it my duty to resist the proposition as long as I could, and then, when I could do no more, to wash my hands of it altogether, and let others carry it into the Senate if threy would. enate if they would.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.), in a short speech
Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., p. J.), in a short speech pur

concluded that Congress had assembled for a special purpose, and ought to be confined to that.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) said the caucus of Wednesday
was a mistake. He did not go into it with the expectation
that its results would be presented in the shape of a resolution in the Senate. He felt constrained to vote against
Mr. Anthony's resolution.

Mr. HOWE again took the floor in opposition to the

resolution.

Mr. SUMNER was addressing the Senate on the subject of the cancus, and the extent to which Senators were bound by its results.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired if the Reconstruction bill was

Mr. EDMUNDS—What would you have thought if thos

wotes had repudiated.

Mr. SUMNER—Ob, there is a great difference between Mr. BUNDER On there is a great threather between repudiating in favor of human rights, and repudiating against them. [Great Laughter.] Mr. Sumner said it was time to adopt a cancus code for the government of such meetings, and to determine what amount of dishonor shall be visited upon those who do not feel bound by its

Mr. FESSENDEN said there could be no written code of honor in such matters. Every man must decide for him-self how much his agreement binds him. He could easily decide it so far as he was concerned. Mr. SUMNER interrupted Mr. Fessenden to say that he had given notice in the caucus that he would not be bound by its results.

by its results.

Mr. FESSENDEN-But the Senator did not give that Mr. FESSENDEN.—But the Schator dut not give to notice until he had voted and been defeated in the caucus. He (Mr. Fessenden) never, when a boy, had agree to the "heads I win, tails you lose" way of throwing copper, which seemed to be in favor with some Senator now. When he went into caucus he abided by its re-

Mr. WILSON had no doubt the Senators were all men of honor, but this debate would do honor to none of

them. The amendment of Mr. Ross was not agreed to.

WALL STREET,	streament of the second	The second second second second second	ATTOMIC TO STATE OF THE STATE O	
Chaniler, Drake, Ferre, Fowler,	Harlan, Howard, Howe, Pomeroy,	Huse, Summer, Thayer, Tipton,	Wade, Wilson, Yates—15.	
		NATE.		
Anthony, Buckeleie, Cameron, Catteil, Contling.	Cragin, E-imunds, Fepsenden, Frelinghuysen Grimes.	Putterson (Ten	1), Willey-19.	
Anthony, a sole of the Messry. But	s introduced b	urred on the 1 y him, and it w st 9 Nays. The Fowler, Howe	negatives	were

Thayer, Tipton, and Wade.
On motion of Mr. CRAGIN (Rep., N. H.), when the
Senate adjourn to-day, it be till Monday next.
The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the Committee on Reconstruction, provided by the resolution of last Wednesday, as follows: Messrs, Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hulburd (N. Y.), Beaman, Paine, Pike, and Reselve.

Pike, and Broeks.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial of Green M.
Adams against the admission of Representative Beck
from the V11th District of Kentucky. Referred to Com-

Adams against the admission of Representative Beck from the VIIth District of Kentucky. Referred to Committee on Elections.

The SPEAKER slaso presented a communication from the Governor of New-Mexico, stating that as the election for Delegates from that Territory would not take place until September next, he had appointed John S. Watts as the Agent of the Territory to represent its interests in the Hone, and asking that he be admitted to a seat as such agent or delegate, with the usual pay and mileage.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) moved a reference of the communication to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) opposed such a reference, as it might seem to imply an acquiescence in the exercise of an atterly unprecedented, unauthorized, and illegal act on the part of the Governor of the Territory. He doubted whether it should ever be received. If referred, the next thing would be a claim for mileage and per diem, which claim was pretty sure to be allowed.

Mr. DAWES agreed with Mr. Schenck, that the action of the Governor of New Mexico was unauthorized and unprecedented. He wished the communication referred, so that the Committee on Elections might have an opportunity of presenting a report which would prevent an attempt in the future.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep., Ohio) thought that the Governor of Representatives to Congress as the Governor of New Mexico had to appoint one. After further debate the communication was, on motion of Mr. MILLER (Rep., Pa.), laid on the table.

laid on the table.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Illinois), from the Joint Committee to wait on the President, reported that the Committee had waited on the President, and that the President informed the Committee hat he had no communication to make to Congress at the present time.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Papers in the several contested election cases from Kentucky were presented by Messrs. PAINE (Rep., Pa.), and referred to the Committee on Elections, and on motion of Mr. GARFIELD all the contestants were admitted to seats on the floor.

tion of Mr. GARFIELD all the contestants were admitted to seats on the floor.

Mr. PAINE moved to suspend the rules, in order that he night introduce a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-Gen. Philip Sheridan for his able and faithful performance of the duties of Commander of the Military District of Texas and Louisiana. The rules were suspended—Yeas 110, Nays 18—and the joint resolution was read three times and passed. The following members voted in the negative on the joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Sheridan:

resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Sherrdan:
Messrs. Archer., Boyer, Burr, Chanler, Eldrudge, Glossbrenner, Holman, Hotchkiss, Marshall, Morrissey, Mungen, Niblack, Noedl, Eoss, Stone, Van Trump, and Wood.
THE MARYLAND THIRD DISTRICT CONTESTED ELECTION.
Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Md.) presented a communication from Joseph J. Stewart, who had been contesting his (Phelps's) seat at the last session, stating that after taking testimony be found that it was issufficient, and therefore withdrawing, from the contest. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

fore withdrawing from the contest. The Kentucky Delections.

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

Mr. MARSHALL (Dem., Ill.) presented a protest from Messrs. Grover, Jones, and Beck, Representatives from the Vin, Vith, and Vith Districts of Kentucky, against the action of the House on Wednesday, asserting that they were legally elected, that their seats were not contested, and that no allegation can be made against their loyalty; declaring that the action of the House was inconsistent with and in direct violation of all the laws, rules, and precedents; was a subversion of the rights of the State of Kentucky, and of themselves and their constituents, and elalming their right to be admitted to their seats.

ents, and elaiming their right to be admitted to their scats.

The paper having been read, Mr. MARSHALL stated that he had learned that a notice of contest had been presented to-day, in the case of Jones, and he, therefore, moved that in regard to the other two, Grover and Beck, the Committee on Efections be discharged from their further consideration, and that they be duly sworn and admitted to their scats. He declared that the right of representation was sacred and holy, and that the American people would not look with indifference on an act of such gross injustice to a State.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., III.) stated that there were charges, of disloyalty against the members mamed. They were asserted in the resolution offered by himself. It would

be found that Grover had voted for an act of secession It might be proper for his colleague, Marshal, to defend Rebels here, but he was sorry to see a Representative from the proud Prairie State, take on himself the defense of any man who attempted to destroy the Government, either by act, word or deed.

Mr. MARSHALL said he did not feel it necessary to notice his colleague's personal allusions to himself. His own

Mr. MARSHALL said he did not feel it necessary to not tice Lis colleague's personal allusions to himself. His own notives for his action were all-sufficient for him. The mode of traveling out of a question to impugn the notives of members might be deemed creditable by son members, but he did not propose to follow such an example. His colleague had been entirely mistaken about M Grover; he had never been arrested for treason. M Jones had been arrested, as many others had been, bhad been discharged without any charge being preferracious thim.

Mr. DAWES moved that the protest and the motion b

Ar. DAWES moved that the protest and the motion be referred to the Committee on Elections. He had no hesitation in saying for himself, as a member of that Committee that, if he found there was nothing affecting the qualifications of any of the Kentucky members, he would report back his credentials to the House.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) expressed the hope that the Committee on Elections would report as soon as possible, and during the present session, the result of its investigation to the House. It was wrong to disfranchise a State on mere rumor. With every confidence in the fairness, patriotism and lovalty of the Chairman of that committee, he repeated the hope that on a very early occasion he would report to the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep.) expressed the idea that the Committee should confine its investigations for the present to the question of the qualifications of the members presenting their credentials.

Mr. DAWES agreed with Mr. Williams on that point. When a man presented his credentials, he would not carry the investigation further than as to whether that may member from his State could be excluded by an assertion that it was reported he was disloyal. If a member rose in his place, and on his anthority as a member, put it on the lournal of the House, that a member accredited under the great seal of the State of Ohio was disqualified under the law of the Union, then that should receive the attention of the House, and exclude such person from qualification. He protested against this whole proceeding, because it put it in the power of a member, by his mere speech, to exclude the entire representation of this State; he denied and repudiated the whole of it, and should vote against it to-day as he had done yesterday.

Mr. DAWES agreed that the best disposition of the

Mr. DAWES agreed that the best disposition of the

Mr. WILLIAMS desired to offer an amendment directing a prompt report in each case on the specific charge of disloyalty, with power to purge the claimants on oath.

Mr. DAWES did not see the necessity of the proposed amendment, and declined to admit it.

The House second-d the previous question, and, under it, Mr. Dawes's motion was agreed to, and the protest, &c., referred to the Committee on Elections.

THANKS TO MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

Mr. PIKE (Rep., Me.) introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. It was read three times and passed by a vote of 111 to 17.

Similar joint resolutions of thanks were introduced, and passed, by Mr. JUDD (Rep., II.) as to Major-Gen. John Pope, and by Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Pa.) as to Major-Gen.

Schofield.

Schofield.

SHE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, the President was reconstitutional Amendment proposed by the concurrent resolution of June, 1866.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ind.), the Judiclary Committee was instructed to inquire whether, under the Constitution, Congress has the power to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the several States, and if decued expedient, to report a bill prescribing the same.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep. Ohio) moved to suspend the rules to offer a set of resolutions in regard to Mexico; declaring that every nation has the right to quell insurrection, and repel invasion; that all orders of nobility, and all assumed right to rule, based on birthly accident, are obnoxious to a free people; that Congress looks with auxious hope for the prosperity of all republican governments, and especially that of Mexico, and receives with pleasure the information of the restoration of the power of the Government to her people over the self-styled Prince, and Emperor Maximilian of the so-called royal house of Hapsburg; that the attempt to imperialize Mexico would not have been made if the United States had not then been engaged in civil war, and was part of a gigantic effort to destroy the Republic in which the slave power and the European aristocracy labored in concert; that the fall of Maximilian, and the amminiation of its usurped authority were necessary for the success of republican principles and the government of Mexico, and were eminently right and proper; and that the United States could not look with nucencern on the attempt to control the Government or destinges of Mexico, and were eminently right and proper; and that the United States could not look with nucencern on the attempt to control the Government or destinges of Mexico, and were eminently right and proper; and that the United States could not look with unconcern on the attempt to control the Government or destinges of Mexico, and were eminently and the emperor of the American Congress should indorse the barbarous assassination of Maximilian. He was reminded by the Speaker that the resolutions were not yet before the House.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the

tions were not received.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NOELL (Dem., Mv.) moved to suspend the rules to introduce a joint resolution of thanks to Miss Lucy Stone for her gallant campaign in vindication of the immutable principles of eternal justice. [Laughter.]

The rules were not suspended.

to offer resolutions histracting the Commattee on Public Land to report a bill for the forfeiture of the lands granted to the Southern States in 1856 for railroad purposes, which grants had expired by limitation. The rules were not suspended.

The rules were not suspended.

RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. SPAULDING (Rep., Ohio) introduced a bill supple mentary to the Reconstruction acts, which was referred to the Select Committee on Reconstruction. It provides that the military officers assigned to the command of the five districts are invested with authority to govern their to the Select Committee on Reconstruction. It provides that the military officers assigned to the command of the five districts are invested with authority to govern their respective districts, as the supreme governing power therein, until such times as the said district, or the component parts thereof, shall be seceived by Congress into the Federal Union as States subject to the restrictions and limitations thereinafter mentioned, viz.: The military officers being once assigned to the command of their respective districts, shall continue in such command until suspended, superseded, or removed by the President, upon the express recommendation of the Genéral-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, with the assent of the Secretary of War. The military officers shall have power to remove from office or suspend from duty all persons exercising official functions, whether civil or military, under any authority derived from the people of said district, and to appoint others in their places to hold their offices during the pleasure of such military commanders. Among other sections is one that no executive, legislative or judicial power sought to be established or recognized in any of the military districts, except the same be derived from the Government of the United States, and expressly sanctioned by Congress, shall be of any force or validity against the rules and orders of the military officer commanding the district. This act is to take effect on its passage, and remain in force until said rebellions communities embraced in said military districts shall severally be admitted by act of Congress into the Federal Union as States, under and by virtue of the several acts passed by Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK, assuming an air of comic gravity, said: We have passed to-day resolutions of thanks to three or four commanding officers of military districts for the manner in which they have carried out the clear and obvious intentions of Congress, and for the exposition they have made of the purpose of Congress. I think it sc

POLITICAL. TEXAS.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION. HOUSTON, Texas, July 5.—The National Republican

State Convention convened yesterday morning at the Court-House. A large and loyal audience were gathered, many of whom had traveled over 100 miles on horseback. A temporary organization was effected by the election of the Hon. E. M. Rease to the chair. After examining the credentials of delegates present the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m., to await the arrival of delegates en route from various parts of the State. The Convention reassembled at three p. m. The house was crowded and enthusiastic Twenty-six counties, forming the most populous and wealthy portion of the State, were represented by delegations. A permanent organization was soon effected. After much earnest and loyal speaking, and the singing of patriotic songs; the house adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day, with three rousing cheers for the National Con-

day, with three rousing cheers for the National Congress.

The Convention reassembled at 11 a. m., Gov. Pease in the chair. The Committee on Resolutions reperted as follows: The first resolution indorses the National Republican party as the means of national salvation, and calls all true men to raily to its support. In the second, the party declares itself composed of unconditional Union men. The third indorses floreconstruction acts of Congress. The fourth denounces the Rebel State officials as an insuperable impediment to reconstruction, and demands their removal. The fifth advocates a system of free common schools; the sixth an equitable division of the public State lands; the seventh expresses confidence in Gen. Griffin and Gen. Sheridan, and asks their continued exertions in protecting the property and life of loyal men. The eighth denies that the party are seeking, the revengeful punishment of Rebels. The resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm.

HARRISBURG, July 5 .- The Governor to-day ap-

pointed Col. H. M. Hoyt of Wilkesbarre an additi

PRICE FOUR CENTS. MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA SHOT-FALL OF VERA CRUZ-A PORTION OF THE IMPERIALIST FOREIGN LEGION IN MOBILE. NEW-OBLEANS, July 5 .- The French corvette

Phlegethon, eight guns, four days from Vera Cruz, with dispatches to the Consul General of France, arrived at South-West Pass this morning. She has on board Gen Hervers and other Mexican refugees. She brings news of the fall of Vera Cruz on the 27th. The city surrendered without bloodshed and is quiet. The captured soldiers The foreign men-of-war in port were, the United States steamship Tacony, English steamer Jason, Spanish

Santa Anna was shot on the morning of the 25th at Sisal! MORILE, July 6 .- The steamer Tabasco, bearing the Mexican flag, arrived yesterday morning with about 500 of the Foreign Legion from Maximilian's command. The garrison of Vera Cruz left that city on the 2sth of June. The capitulation was signed on the 27th. They marched out with their colors flying, and were saluted by the Liberal forces. They were allowed to retain their arms and were furnished with national vessels to leave Mexico. Lieut.-Col. J. E. Sudry of the French army, commands them, and it is said they will be mustered out here.

them, and it is said they will be mustered out here.

THE REPORTED BARBARITIES OF ESCOBEDO.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Senor Romero, the Mexican
Minister, does not believe that Gen. Escobedo ever said,
or used such words as have been attributed to him in regard to making "terror the order of the day," and his
"desire to see split the blood of every foreigner that re"sides in Mexico." Senor Romero feels certain that Gen.
Escobedo could not have expressed such sentiments, and
he believes that they are fabricated by ill-intentioned,
persons, with a view to injure the Mexican cause. He
says there are some persons at Brownsville, Texas, who
have been engaged in this kind of business.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BY THE LIBERTY.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BY THE LIBERALS-THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE MINISTER OF WAR

CONCERNING THE QUERETARO PRISONERS. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- The following is a translation from a Mexican document respecting the prisoners taken at Oueretaro:

tion from a Mexican document respecting the prisoners taken at Queretaro:

Ministry of War and Navy: The persons apprehended on the occupation of the City of Queretaro by force of arms, respecting whom no determination has yet been taken, beside the responsibility of their previous acts, have incurred, in an especial manner, that of having desired still to continue the shedding of more Mexican blood, and to cause the country to suffer incalculable evils, without either the probability or the hope of uphoiding the mock Government which the foreign intervention attempted to impose on the nation for the purpose of destroying Republican institutions, by means of the gallows, incendiarism, and pillage. Agreeably to the express provisions of the law of the 25th of January, 1862, each one of the two circumstances attaching to those apprehended in Queretaro would suffee to impose upon them the penalty of death, with the mere identification of their persons, that it is the fact of their having been apprehended in the act of transgressing it, and in actual war. However, after having taken this matter into deliberate consideration, the Citizen President of the Republic has deemed it proper to make use of his ample facilities, in order to reconcile as far as possible the sentiments of clemency and mercy to the requirements of justice, and the very important measure of securing the peace and transquility of the nation. To this end, he has thought that a distinction could be made in the degrees of criminality of these more or less guilty. Some of those prisoners, owing to the importance of the civil and military positions which they have filled, the greater influence which their character has given them, and the grave offences which they have considered the more subject to the penalty of the law. Others age in the same situation who, by former or recent acts of perpetrations of aumerous crimes, or by an excess of refused which their character has given them, and the grave offences which they have held. With reference to both

figured with antecedents involving a special responsibility.

Second: There will be tried by another process of law the so-called Cols. Don Francisco Redone, Jesus (allas) Bueges Printor, and the so-called Lieut. Cols. Don José Almanza, and Don Emetrio Maldemado, together with the other persons, whatever may be their class or condition, whom you may be enabled to designate at once, in consequence of their having antecedents which, distinguish them, by their former or recent acts, as highwaymen or robbers, or for their refined cruelty.

Third: There will be tried by another process of law. Don Manuel Garcia Aguerre, who held the position of Minister to Maximilian; Don Manuel Domingo Pasas, who acted as Prefect of Queretaro, and Don Domingo Pasas, who acted as Commissary.

With reference to the other prisoners made at Queretaro, the number of which is large, although they should be equally subject, agreeably to the provisions of the law, to suffer the penalty of death upon the mere identification of their nersons, because the two circumstances of their

With reference to the other prisoners made at Queretaro, the number of which is large, although they should be equally subject, agreeably to the provisions of the law, to suffer the penalty of death upon the mere identification of their persons, because the two circumstances of their having been apprehended in the act of trangressing it and in actual war, also attach to them; nevertheless, the citizen Frezident, making use of his ample facilities, and desirous, in the name of the people and as their representive, of showing an act of elemency and mercy, has decided in council to grant them an exemption from the penalty of death, commuting it in the following manner:

First: Those who appear in the list referred to as Colonels, shall suffer the punishment of imprisonment for six years in the Castle, or the place which the Government may designate: Lieutenant-Colonels for five years; Communders for four years, and Captains for two years.

Second: The Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants of Mexican birth, will be subject for two years to the vigilance of the authorities of the places which they may elect as their residence, so long as they do not give cause, by their bad conduct, to their being placed in close confinement within that period. They will at once be furnished with a pass to enable them to proceed to the place of residence which they may elect, where they will report to the authority of the same. They will be permitted to change their residence, when convenient to them to do so by previously giving notice thereof to the authority of the place in which they are, in order that it may give them a pass with which they are, in order that it may give them a pass with which they are, in order that it may give them a pass with which to present themselves to the authority of the new residence which they may elect, in order to remain there in the same manner under its vigilance.

Third: Those who appear on the list as Lieutenants and sub-Lieutenants, of foreign birth, stay in the foreign birth, appeared to the places

ernment, that it may determine what is proper to be done.

Sixth: All those embraced in the foregoing classes, after the conclusion of the term of the imprisonment, or that of being under the vigilance of the authorities, shall remain deprived of all the rights of Mexican citizens, so long as and until they obtain the express rehabilitation of the general Government.

Agreeable to these instructions you will be pleased to issue the proper orders for their fulfilment.

Independence and Liberty!

San Louis Potosi, June 6, 1897.

To the Citizen General of Division, commanding in chief of the Army of the North, Queretaro.

MONTREAL, July 5 .- The Journal De Quebec complains bitterly of the parsimonious conduct of the British Government in connection with the recent distribution of the honors to the Cabinet. It states Mr. Cartier is as Government in connection with the recent distribution of the honors to the Cabinet. It states Mr. Cartier is as much entitled to a Baronetcy as Sir John A. McDonaid. The Secretary of State for Canada, or the Home Department, will also be Keeper of the Great Seat, Register of the Domminon, Superintendent-General of Indian Department, and Superintendent of Ordnance and Lands. Adjutant-General McDougall has drawn up a new Militia bill, adapted to attend the relations of the Provinces composing the Confederation. It will be one of the first measures laid before the new Parliament. La Minerea estimates that the new Ministry will commence operations with a majority of 65. The French in Lower Canada celebrated Dominion day with far more than expected enthusiasm.

QUEBEC, July 5.—The Reciprocity Mining Company acknowledge the validity of the title of the De Lery Company to minerals on its lands, in the Segnory of Regand Vandreuil, and agree not to mine on Seignory without the consent of the latter. This will put an end to the disturbance which have lately occurred on account of the Reciprocity Company confesting the De Lery claims.

OTTAWA, C. W., July 5.—Since the Cabinet has been formed there has been a boll in political matters here. The interest is now concentrated in the formation of the local Cabinets. Most of the Ministers have left for their homes, to prepare for the elections. The Hon Mr. Decasmos of British Columbia, is here.

Toronoro, July 4.—The Government having received information to the effect that the Feniana intended to make a raid to-day, took precautionary steps to guard agalist-tit. The gunboat Heron was sent frem this port to Niagara, another was placed at Port Erie, and another at Windsor. The gunboats on the St. Lawrence were also kept in readiness. The apprehension of mischief appeared grommless, and nothing unusual occurred. At noon to-day the thermometer was 850 above, in the shade

law Judge of the several Courts in the Eleventh Judicial District, under an Act passed by the late Legislature.